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Nicolas G. Sabbag IMPORTEUR GENERAL

FOURNISSEUR DE S. A. LE KHEDIVÉ et de tous les grands Clubs de l'Égypte.

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING. REIMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN EGYPT AND SOUDAN. M. ELEFTERION & Co.

ALEXANDRIA, Église Arménienne, Rue Averoff. CAIRO, Avenue Boulaq, Immeuble Halim.

Monopole in Alexandria: NICOLAS G. SABBAG.

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IND, COOPE & Co., Ltd.

BREWERS, BURTON-ON-TRENT AND ROMFORD. PALE ALE & DOUBLE STOUT, SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT.

Agents: MESSRS. JOHN ROSS & Co., ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO: 80-9-04

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OFFICES AND ECONOMICAL STORES REMOVED TO RUE DE L'EGLISE DEBBANE, No. 8, AND BOULEVARD DE RAMLEH, No. 6.

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FIRST CLASS HEALTH RESORT. Unrivalled position on the Mokattam Hill 96 m-tres above the Nile surrounded by desert. Every modern appliances. Resident Medical Director. Illustrated Prospectus sent free on application. 24908 80-11-04

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IS NOW OPEN 24710-81-8-005

H. D. RAWLINGS, LIMITED.

SODA WATER, LEMONADE, & GINGER ALE. AS SUPPLIED TO KING AND ROYAL FAMILY. Agent: - JOHN B. CAFFARI. 26-11-04

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Will Open November 26. 81-8-005

NAPLES BERTOLINI'S PALACE HOTEL.

ON ALL THE YEAR ROUND-REDUCED PRICES FROM MAY TO DECEMBER-COOL, BREEZY, ELEVATED SITUATION.

THE BRITISH AERATED & MINERAL WATER MANUFACTORY.

CAIRO. Soda Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale, Ginger Beer, Tonic Water, Pomogranade, Orangeade, Pineapple, Champagne Cider, etc., etc. Water guaranteed by GRASSMANN'S FILTER (PATENT'S SYSTEM). Inventor of WHISKY & SODA and BRANDY & SODA, bottled ready for use.

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SOLE AGENT IN EGYPT AND SOUDAN FOR Wines & Cognacs. BOURGOGNE Champagne. WISSENHEIM Rhine and Moselle Wines. GLASGOW Lagavulin, White Horse Cellar, & other Whiskies. Old Irish Whiskies. HALTWOODER MOUTHWASH XXXX Whisky. NEW YORK Old Valley Whisky and God Lion Cocktails. LONDON Guinness Stout & Best Pale Ale. TORONTO Vermouth. COLOGNE Varieties & Apertives. TARA. Depot for France Metzerich's "Richard & Co." the best mineral table water in the world. Great assortment of Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, of the finest Brands etc. 19-1-005

THE ARTESIAN BORING AND PROSPECTING COMPANY.

(SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME) CAIRO, 28, SHARIA-EL-MANAKH, (OPPOSITE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK).

I. Installation of complete Water supplies for irrigation, agricultural, and industrial purposes by means of artesian wells.

II. Deep borings for prospecting purposes in all conditions of soil.

WATER SUPPLY INSTALLATIONS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SUCCESSFULLY CARRIED OUT FOR:

Abd-el-Maguid el Abd Bey Choubrah-el-Nauileh, 4,000 cubic metres per day. Société Anonyme des Moutons d'Égypte, Cairo: 700 cubic metres per day. Bessante des Pyramides, Cairo: 1000 cubic metres per day. Shahr Bey-el-Khony, Bahig: 4000 cubic metres per day. A. Lehan, Ice manufacturing plant, Alexandria: 700 cubic metres per day, etc. 24,487-19-005

NOTICE.

Mr. W. Ernest Walton has arrived in Egypt and is now residing at Hotel du Nil, Cairo. All retailers of post cards should know that he has the collection which he has now at his disposal for the Egyptian market. This collection is unique in the world. No time nor expense has been spared in the production of these post cards, which are veritable reproductions of aquartiles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT. ALEXANDRIA. Direction of wind: S.W. Force: 1-2. Max. Temp. in the shade: 21.5 deg. C. Min. Temp. in the shade: 16.0 deg. C. Humidity: 65.0. Remarks: On sunrise light and steady south-westerly wind, slight on the weather has been cool, the thermometer and barometer remaining steady.

THEODORE VAFIADIS & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES. Factory, Cairo (Egypt).

BRANCHES: Bombay, Calcutta, 20 Esplanade Road, 4 Dalhousie Square, Rangoon, London, 72 Merchant Street, 19 Bevinghall Street, E.C. Agents in all the principal Cities in the World. 16-1-04

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

The Original and Genuine Worcestershire.

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Alexandria, Cairo, and the Interior of Egypt (including delivery in Alexandria or postage to subscriber's address) P.T. 281 per annum, P.T. 116 for six months, P.T. 90 for three months. To other countries in the Postal Union P.T. 978 (25 1/2s) per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS. P.T. 4 per line. Minimum charge P.T. 20. Births, Marriages, or Deaths, not exceeding three lines, P.T. 20, every additional line P.T. 10. Notices in news columns P.T. 20 per line. Orders entered into for standing advertisements.

N.B.—Subscriptions commence from the 1st or 15th of any month.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS are due in advance. P. O. Orders and Cheques to be made payable to the Editor and Manager, Rowland Spelling, Alexandria.

London Office: 55, New Broad-street, E.C.

The Egyptian Gazette

An English Daily Newspaper, Established in 1860. Editor & Manager: R. BEAULAC.

Price One Piastre Tariff. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1904.

EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.

Many residents in Egypt will learn, remarks the Morning Post, with sincere regret that what has been described as "the eternal question of finance" is troubling the admirable body which administers the Egypt Exploration Fund. At the eighteenth ordinary general meeting of the fund, which was held yesterday week, the treasurer made a statement which he regretfully described as "the most unfavourable he had had to deal with."

This description would appear to be fully justified by the figures laid before the subscribers. The income of the Exploration Fund for the year amounted to £1,806, of the Archaeological Survey to £222, and of the Græco-Roman branch to £931—a total of £3,159. The expenditure on the different accounts was respectively £3,084, £553, and £1,325, a total of £4,962, which shows a deficit for the year of £1,803. In part this serious deficit is to be attributed to a falling off in the subscriptions received from America. There is a sense in which this falling off can scarcely be regretted, for it appears to be due to the fact that our American cousins are now undertaking independent investigations on their own account. No work is less national and less sectarian in character than the attempt to reconstruct the history of early civilisations by unearthing the relics of the forgotten past, buried beneath the accumulations of succeeding generations. That is a field in which the scholars and historians of every country can meet with no more feeling of friendly rivalry than serves to act as a stimulus to fresh efforts. The field is wide enough for all, and the labourers are not so numerous that we cannot welcome newcomers, even when their independent action robs our own organisation of a certain amount of support. The United States are the home of magnificent enterprises, and it can scarcely be doubted that a distinctively American organiza-

tion will receive more generous support than one which has its headquarters on this side of the Atlantic. The other contributory cause assigned by the treasurer for the deficit on the year's finances may paradoxically be described as the increased success of the operations which it is the object of the fund to promote. It has been found necessary to send out more expeditions than was originally contemplated, and these additional expeditions have naturally involved increased expenditure. In these circumstances the appeal of the treasurer and of Sir John Evans, the president of the fund, for a somewhat more generous measure of support ought not to be allowed to go without a response. Five thousand pounds is not an excessive sum for a rich country to devote annually to unravelling the secrets of a land so rich in historical interest as Egypt, and now that our position on the banks of the Nile is more firmly established the Egypt Exploration Fund may be said to have a fresh claim on the generosity of the British public. Modern Egypt is a monument to our capacity as a ruling race, but in the excavation and preservation of the monuments of the past we have an opportunity of linking the past with the present which we ought not to neglect. In his presidential address Sir John Evans gave an interesting account of some of the more recent finds, from the golden statuette of a local divinity, discovered on the site of the ancient Herakleopolis, sixty miles south of Cairo, bearing on its base a dedication by a King of the XXIV. Dynasty, of whom no other relics are known, to a series of documents throwing unexpected light on the everyday existence of the men and women who lived on the banks of the Nile at the beginning of the Christian era. As we read the terms of the bond of apprenticeship that bound Thorus to learn the art of weaving from Heracles, we realise that the Great Britain of the Twentieth Century is less widely separated from the Egypt of the First Century than, in our ignorance, we had supposed. It is, indeed, starting to find that eight hundred years ago Egyptian youths were apprenticed to learn the art and mystery of shorthand. Already the operations of the fund have seriously modified our ideas of the ancient world, and there can be no doubt that fresh discoveries of immense interest and importance await the skilful labourer in this fascinating field. What magnificent opportunities there are buried beneath the sands of Egypt for a millionaire with imagination! But the combination is so little to be counted on that it is, perhaps, safer to echo the appeal of the treasurer that everyone interested in the work of unveiling the past will contribute, according to his ability, to rescue the Egypt Exploration Fund from the financial difficulties that have overtaken it.

GHIZEH "ZOO"

Programme of music to be performed by the Egyptian Army Infantry Band to-morrow afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock—

- 1. A March of Triumph—Fuski. 2. Valse—Midiannour—Marigold. 3. Valse—Ghandahar—Cathalia. 4. Incidental Music Monsieur Beaumont (a) Intermezzo (b) Chant des Voyageurs (c) Les Mirlif (d) Love Song (e) The Gavotte (f) Marcé. 5. Fong, Alice where art thou—Ascher. 6. Sérénade—Vivienne—Messager. Kheirid Anthem.

Conductor, Mustapha Eff. El Bahri, El Mal. Tazi.

WINDSOR HOTEL.

Largest 1st class and most comfortable Hotel in Alexandria. Facing the sea Central position. Under English management. 81-11-04

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR.

SUDDEN ADVANCE ON MUKDEN.

JAPANESE REPULSE.

LONDON, November 18.

The Daily Telegraph learns from Tien-Tsin that it is reported the Japanese have suddenly advanced to within 12 miles of Mukden.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 18.

General Sakharoff wires that the Japanese last night attacked one of the advanced positions of Putiloff, formerly Lone Tree Hill, but were repulsed.

PORT ARTHUR.

SITUATION CRITICAL.

SPIRITED SORTIES.

STOESSEL OPTIMISTIC.

WASHINGTON, November 18.

The American Consul at Chi-fu cables that the situation at Port Arthur is extremely critical, the outer forts having fallen into the hands of the Japanese.

TOKYO, November 18.

The Russians are constantly making spirited sorties from Port Arthur. They throw hand grenades into the Japanese sapping works.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 18.

In his despatches General Stoessel says that Port Arthur can hold out for several months longer. He adds that he is slightly wounded in the head.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 19.

General Stoessel has telegraphed to the Tsar that Port Arthur can hold out for several months longer. He adds that he is slightly wounded in the head.

THE "RIZTORP" Y.

CREW ON CHINESE CRUISER.

CHU-FU, November 10.

The crew of the Russian destroyer Raztorp has been taken on board a Chinese cruiser.

JAPAN'S LOAN

HEAVILY OVERSUBSCRIBED IN U. S. A.

NEW YORK, November 18.

The Japanese loan here has been heavily oversubscribed. The syndicate declines to state the extent.

PROPOSED PEACE CONFERENCE.

NETHERLANDS' ADHESION.

WASHINGTON, November 19.

The Netherlands have notified the United States that they accept with pleasure Mr. Roosevelt's proposition for a second Peace Conference to meet at The Hague.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

LARGE AMOUNT CALLED UP.

WASHINGTON, November 19.

The Government has called up 25% of its funds which are deposited in banks, 10% being payable on the 15th January and 15% on the 15th March next. It is estimated that this month will bring into the Treasury 25,000,000 dollars.

BARCELONA ROBBED OF RACE.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE.

BARCELONA, November 18.

Last night a bomb was thrown in one of the most fashionable streets of the town. Eleven persons were wounded, nine being severely injured. The damage was considerable.

THE KHEDIVÉ.

The Khedive will leave Cairo this afternoon at 3 o'clock for Montazah Palace.

THE HULL ENQUIRY.

FISHERMEN'S EVIDENCE.

THE TORPEDO SCARE.

HULL, November 18.

The enquiry is closed. One fisherman testified that, while the firing was proceeding, he had mistaken for a moment the mission-ship, which was steaming without lights, for a torpedo-boat.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE "JOURNAL DU CAIRE" has become the property of Messrs. Camel, Paul Manse & Co.

THE BRINDISI MAIL will be made up at the G.P.O., Alexandria, and despatched at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

GHEZIREH AQUARIUM.—The Public Works Department has issued a list of the species of fish exhibited at Ghezireh Aquarium.

PARIASH DOGS.—Stray and ownerless dogs found in the Moharrem Bay district of Alexandria this evening will be poisoned by the police.

THE SAVOY HOTEL, Cairo, will be opened for the season on Saturday, 26th inst. The management have made some important alterations during the summer.

MAD CAT.—It is reported from Galoub that a cat, which had been bitten by a dog, suddenly became mad and ran amok in the streets, biting the passers-by.

H. M. TRANSPORT Dilwara (Capt. A. W. Mann) from Southampton for Singapore and Hong Kong, passed Port Said on the 16th inst. with details, numbering 1,029 of all ranks.

GHEZIRH "ZOO".—Some interesting additions have been made to the Ghizeh Zoological Gardens this week.

HORSES ELECTROCUTED.—Yesterday afternoon, at about 3.30 o'clock, the electric wires of the tramway in Sharia Dawaween, near the Ministry of Finance, Cairo, gave way while a carriage and pair was passing.

SUEZ CANAL.—On the 16th inst. 13 vessels passed through the Suez Canal. Of these, 8 were British, 2 French, 1 Norwegian, and 2 Dutch.

THE "RIZTORP" Y.—The total transit and passenger duties for the day amounted to 330,617 1/4 frs.

SCZ CANAL.—On the 16th inst. 13 vessels passed through the Suez Canal. Of these, 8 were British, 2 French, 1 Norwegian, and 2 Dutch.

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PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Mr. Leigh Hunt has left Cairo to visit the plantation in which he is interested, near the Athra River.

Mahmoud Pasha Sidky, Governor of Alexandria, left yesterday morning for Cairo.

Mr. Dana Estes, the American publisher, who last year made the trip to Gondokoro and secured an interesting collection of antiquities for the Boston Museum, will arrive in Egypt about December 1.

Menshavi Pasha has received from H.M. the Sultan the Order of the Medjidieh (1st Class) and the Shekafat in brilliants, as well as a number of Hedjaz medals, which are to be given to the subscribers to the Hedjaz Railway Fund, organized in Egypt under Menshavi Pasha.

The P. and O. S.S. Marmora left Port Said for Bombay at 1 p.m. on Wednesday afternoon. Among the passengers were Lord and Lady Carnarvon, Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Egerton, the Bishop of Bombay, Sir W. E. Cooper, Major-General Dickson, and Mr. S. Smith, M.P.

The following is a list of the passengers who left for the Nile trip by the P.S. Hapsoo yesterday.—Mrs. E. J. Stephen, Dr. J. A. Lyndon, Miss H. Smith, Mr. Bruno de Greiff, Mr. R. Wright Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt, Mrs. and Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Proctor, Miss Proctor, Mrs. Coit, Miss Green, Mr. I. M. Coote, Mr. and Mrs. Hissink.

Amongst the latest arrivals at the Eastern Exchange Hotel, Port Said, are Prince Ranjitsinghi, Mr. and Mrs. Ramascotti, Mr. G. Robin, Col. and Mrs. S. A. Day, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bostock, Mr. P. Wilson, Mr. A. J. Lowe, Mr. M. L. Berman, Mr. B. Cornish, Mrs. Cornish and nurse, Miss Messmann, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Haaslein, children and nurse, Mr. H. H. Borison, Capt. G. P. Evans, Mr. Kingham, Mr. E. Sosen, Mr. A. Hetman, Mr. N. A. Mortom, Dr. Raschig, Mrs. G. Milward, Mr. R. H. Du Boulay, Mr. Du Boulay, Mr. H. Meinke, Mr. B. Mansfield, Capt. C. H. G. Ganata, Sergt. and Mrs. A. G. Henry, Mr. C. Materozoli, Mr. Hamilton.

GREEK FLEET'S VISIT.

FAREWELL RECEPTIONS.

SHIPS LEAVE TO-MORROW.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Michel Salvago gave a dinner party at their residence in the "Greek quarter" in honour of Commodore Coundouriotis and his staff and officers of the Greek Fleet.

After dinner a reception was held at which all the leading members of the Hellenic colony were present. Dancing also took place.

The squadron is expected to leave Alexandria for Port Said on Sunday afternoon.

This evening there will be a farewell reception at the Greek Club.

The following is the first list of subscriptions collected in Cairo for the purpose of aiding in making additions to the Hellenic Fleet: MM. Rostovitz, N. Gianacis, and Zigada Pasha, £1,000 each; M. Alexandre Caradja, £700; Ph. D. Philippou, £550; Pizanis, £300; Xenakis, £200; Kyriazi freres, £200; G. Zigadas, £100; Manouilidis, £50; K. Pilavakis, £80; Georgiadis and Apostolidis, £20; Dr. Voilas, £20; Dr. Valsamis, £20; Dr. Iatrou, £10; Taoukas, £10; D. Gouzouassis, £6; Staiopoulos, £5; Garafolo, £5.

This represents a total of £5,500, which speaks volumes for the practical patriotism of our Greek friends.

Nothing is known officially as to the disturbances in Korfofan, which have been lately reported in the local Press.

TROUBLES IN KORFOFAN.

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BUBONIC PLAGUE.

The plague bulletin for the last week states that only one case was reported throughout Egypt, and that at Kafr el-Amar, in the Toukh district.

CATTLE PLAGUE.

During the past week, there were 20 deaths from bovine typhus in the whole of Egypt, one in the Governorat of Cairo and 19 in Lower Egypt, as against 25 reported in the previous week.

Since the beginning of the epidemic 146,560 deaths from bovine typhus have been reported.

ABBAS HELMY THEATRE.

After the announcement that Signa. Irma Monti-Baldini was to appear as Carmen at the Abbas Helmy Theatre on Thursday night, we had expected to see a very full house.

There was nevertheless a fairly large audience, who enthusiastically applauded the charming artist, that while Italy possesses no better interpreter of the rôle. Her acting and singing throughout the opera was absolutely beyond reproach.

Her voice is of beautiful quality and rang out splendidly in the few numbers of the opera which gave her scope, while in her acting she realised the character of the fierce, impulsive gipsy to perfection.

She was several times encoored and had to come before the curtain repeatedly in response to the plaudits of the audience.

The Escamilleo of Sig. Ernesto Badini was also a fine piece of work, his interpretation being full of distinction and power.

Sig. Badini is both a good singer and a good actor. He has scored several successes during the present season, and his Escamilleo is certainly not the least of his achievements.

The Daucario of Sig. Bordogni was very satisfactory, as was also Sig. Montanari in his double rôle of Il Remendado and Morales, but Sig. Pagan's interpretation of the part of the soldier hero fell well of the mark.

He was apparently not at home in the rôle and his performance was weak. Signa. Nelsaida made a charming Micaela, though the little she had to do well, while Signorine Venturini and Maszuchelli were good as Frasquita and Mercedes, respectively.

Sig. Silvio Quetrola made an efficient Capitano. Carmen will be repeated this evening, when we may expect to see a bumper house.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The British yacht Catarina, of Portsmouth, arrived at Alexandria to-day.

The Moss liner Seti arrived here yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, via Gibraltar, Algiers, and Malta, with passengers, mails, and general cargo.

The Moss liner Menes sailed from Liverpool on Thursday afternoon last, and is due here on the 1st December with passengers, mails, and general cargo.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

PRECAUTIONS AT SUEZ.

COALING FACILITIES.

In yesterday's Gazette we gave particulars of the instructions which had been given at Suez to the various shipping agents to be conveyed to the commanders of British steamers, with a view to avoiding any demonstration during the passage of the Baltic squadron in the Canal.

Arrangements have been made for mounted police to guard the whole length of the Canal while the Baltic squadron is passing.

Our Port Said Correspondent telegraphs to-day at noon to the effect that the ships of the Baltic squadron are expected momentarily.

Every sort of precaution has been taken to avoid any disagreeable incident in the Suez Canal. During the passage of the ships they will be preceded, followed, and generally escorted by Coast Guard vessels, while both banks of the Canal will be thoroughly patrolled by a strong detachment of police, Coast Guards, and the Camel Corps.

In regard to the question of coaling, our Correspondent understands that the ships will be allowed to take on a sufficient quantity to take them to Djibouti or Aden if, on examination, their bunkers prove to be depleted.

The amount of coal given will depend entirely on the quantity the ships are carrying when they put in at Port Said.

NILE NAVIGATION.

BOULAC BUSY.

Six steamers for the Nile are now being built at Messrs. Thos. Cook and Sons' engineering works at Boulac. The first, which was launched some time ago, is a steam dahabieh built to the order of Mr. Mond.

Two keels of 90-foot boats for river passenger service have been laid down to the order of the Cairo Omnibus Company, and two 100-ton steam barges have been recently supplied to the International Company and have proved an unequalled success.

A large barge, which has been ordered by the Kom Oubo Company, is now all but completed and will be ready for preliminary trials in the course of the week.

Messrs. T. Cook & Sons have lately installed in their workshops a new gas-producing engine made by Messrs. Tangye, the well-known Birmingham firm, and are also laying down heavy machinery to cope with the increased work now necessary.

The Austrian second-class cruiser Aspern has also arrived, presumably to watch developments. She narrowly escaped inflicting serious damage on her neighbours when mooring in Navy Bay.

The French yacht Florentina II. was moored parallel with the Furiosus, and the Aspern, in taking up her berth between the two, managed to get stern on to the yacht and stern on to the Furiosus.

The latter course was taken, and a dent was put in the after port side of the Furiosus. Full apologies and offers of compensation were at once made.

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ALEXANDRIA'S PORT.

IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME.

AUTHORISED STATEMENT.

The congested condition of the port of Alexandria and the lack on the State Railway of enough rolling stock to meet the increasing wants of the commercial community have lately formed the subject of petitions to the Government and of hostile criticism in the Press.

The Government has realised the gravity of the situation, and a provision has been made in the Budget of 1905 of a sum of L.E. 178,000 for the improvement of the port and customs accommodation.

Customs buildings L.E. 19,000 Extension of Quay K. and I. " 110,000 Alterations of Jetty H. " 38,000 Extension of Quay C. " 10,000 Policing and material " 1,000

During the last four years, sums amounting to L.E. 197,000 have been spent on the Port of Alexandria. These sums were allotted at a time when all the departments of the Administration, with the exception of the Irrigation Department, had to be content with meagre subsidies, so that it cannot be said that the Government has been unmindful of the needs of Egypt's greatest port.

As to the railway, last spring, the consent of the Caisse de la Dette was obtained to an extraordinary expenditure of £200,000, provided in equal shares by the Government and the Caisse, for the purchase of rolling stock, etc.

Under the financial conditions of the past, further expenditure would have been difficult or impossible, but the Anglo-French Convention having been ratified by the French Chamber, the Railway Administration has been authorised to proceed without delay to make such further purchases as the requirements of trade may necessitate.

Negotiations have commenced for the delivery of at least 1000 new trucks in the course of next year.

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KHEDIVIAL SPORTING CLUB.

SKYE MEETING.

Yesterday's race meeting was not of a very good order, but, though the fields were in most races indifferent or bad, two or three good finishes were witnessed.

The meeting was not very largely attended, though the weather conditions were very favourable; but the earliness of the date and the absence of most of the horses best known to the Egyptian public probably accounted for this.

The following are the results of the various races: POLO SCURRY. Value P.T. 1,500, 2nd horse P.T. 300, 3rd horse P.T. 200, out of the stakes.

For maidens polo ponies. 14 hands and under 12st., over 14 hands 12.7. Distance 3 miles.

Capt. Bartlett's g.a.h. Pierrot, 12.0. Owner. 1 Mr. Dugden's ch.a.h. Bill Bal, 12.0. Owner 2 Mr. Little's b.a.h. Black Sand, 12.0. 3 Maj. Edward's g.a.h. Hadban, 12.0. 0 Mr. J. S. Cawley's g.a.h. The Turk, 12.7. 0 Capt. Gillson's g.a.h. Mutmir, 12.7. 0 Mr. Homp's b.a.h. Grand Slam, 12.7. Owner. 0 For race. Won easily.

Pari Mutuel paid P.T. 50 on winner. HACK STAKES. Value P.T. 1,500, of which P.T. 1,000 to go to winner, P.T. 300 to 2nd horse, and P.T. 200 to 3rd horse.

For bona fide Arab hacks or pony horses, not kept for racing purposes by owners. 12 of a racing stable, which have never been placed in any race of any description, to be ridden by members of the K.S.C. or A.S.C. Horses to carry 12.7. Gallows 12. Ponies 11.7. Distance 5 furlongs. Post entries.

Mahmond 1 Thunderbolt 2 Delany 0 Bunke 0

A poor race, ending in a hollow victory for Mahmoud. The other horses struggled at long intervals.

Pari Mutuel paid P.T. 43. THE CLUB CUP.—A Cup presented by members of the K. S. C. with a starting-weight-stakes of £1 each to be divided in the proportion 3.2.1. A handicap for Arabs the property of and to be ridden by officers of the 20th Hussars. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Schreiber's g.a.h. Shewman, 12.0. Owner. 1 Mr. Dunbar's g.a.h. Achilles, 12.0. Major Edward's 2 Mr. Little's g.a.h. Saracen, 10.2. Owner. 3 Mr. Palmer's b.a.h. Black Sand 10.2. 0 Mr. Little's b.a.h. Thunderbolt 10.8. Mr. Ham-dall. 0

Major Edward's g.a.h. Hadban, 11.8. M. Little. Mr. Cawley's g.a.h. The Turk, 11.2. Owner. 0 Mr. Love's g.a.h. Don Quixote, 9.7. Owner. 0 Colonel Whatman's g.a.h. Ratskin, 10.0. Owner. 0 Won by 4 lengths easily after a good race.

Pari Mutuel paid P.T. 38 on winner. THE MILITARY SELLING RACE.—Value P.T. 1,500, winner to be sold for £20. 12 stone. If entered to be sold for £20, 10lbs. allowed. Ponies allowed 7lbs. extra. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Palmer's g.a.h. The Lamb, 12.0. Owner. } 1 Capt. Bartlett's g.a.h. Pierrot, 12.0. Owner. } 1 Mr. Dunbar's b.a.h. El-Diablo, 11.4. 0

The Lamb and Pierrot made a dead heat, El-Diablo being a long way behind. This race gave a most exciting finish, which atoned to some extent for the smallness of the field.

THE OPEN ARAB HANDICAP. Value P.T. 2,000, 2nd horse to receive P.T. 500, if not more than six starters. For Arabs. Distance round the course.

Mr. Schreiber's g.a.h. Shewman, 10.7. 1 Ibrahim Bey Cherif's g.a.h. Mouchira, 10.7. 2 Kamel Eff. Mher's Social Life, 10.1. 3 Capt. Gillson's g.a.h. The Clown, 9.12. 0 Mr. Ekialer's Timah, 9.13. 0

Clown started well but soon fell back an Timah was soon out of the running. Social Life, Mouchira, and Shewman kept together for a while till Mr. Schreiber's horse began to draw ahead and finally came in first without excessive difficulty.

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ZUBAIR PASHA. HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

(Continued.)

After a few months' rest and preparation at Khartoum, Zubair started again for the Nyan-nyam country (1864), with a new idea in his mind. It was the custom in that land that malefactors should be sold in the market to be killed and eaten. Zubair made large purchases, but only of such criminals as were fit to be worn, whom he proceeded to train in their own arms, Zubair's father-in-law the King, not immatunally, took alarm at this proceeding, and, when Zubair obtained leave to go ivory-hunting in the neighbouring but hostile King Duval's country, sent an army to waylay his son-in-law, which army Zubair met and utterly routed, thereby ensuring himself a favourable reception from King Duval.

Peace was presently patched up between Zubair and his father-in-law, but on condition that he should seek some other country; and he goes to Kolou, where he has the death of a brother to avenge. With his army of rescued malefactors he makes war on the king of this land, kills him, takes his son and successor prisoner, and installs himself in their place. He re-names the capital after himself Don Zubair, lays claim to the surrounding regions as far as the Bahr el-Arab, proclaims his readiness to receive recruits into his army, and organises a State in accordance with the principles of Islam. Eight years have transformed him from a commercial traveller into a despot.

His first task was to open up a trade route between Bahr el-Ghazal and Kordofan, which he effected by treaty with the sheikhs of the Arab tribes, called Rizegat. They swear fifty oaths on the Koran that in return for a fixed percentage they will allow traders to transport their goods through the country unmolested.

In 1869 occurred the brush between Zubair and the Khedivial troops, which has been frequently narrated, (1) and on which Zubair adds no fresh information. His victory, he tells us, led to his name becoming renowned far and wide, and to applications from various tribes begging to be allowed to put themselves under his protection. The growth of his power alarmed his father-in-law, the Nyan-nyam king, who first cut off his princely allowance to his daughter, and in the year 1872 invaded the new kingdom. So Zubair states; whatever may have been the rights of the affair, a year of warfare ended with the death of the Nyan-nyam king, and the incorporation of his dominions in those of his son-in-law.

In this country, known as Dar-Fertit, there were at the time eight "kings" in constant warfare with each other, whose subjects hunted each other. When Zubair became master, he showed them the error of their ways, and established peaceful commerce.

Meanwhile the Arabs, known as Rizegat, who occupied the route via Shaka from Bahr el-Ghazal to Kordofan, had broken their treaty and resumed their attacks on the traders. These tribes were nominally under the authority of the autonomous Sultan of Darfur; when the latter paid no attention to a demand that they should be kept in order, Zubair proceeded to deal with them himself. In a series of battles, fought in July and August 1873, he defeated them, and thus became master of their capital Shaka (in Gordon's time "a nest of slave-dealers") and the surrounding country. In one of these battles he took prisoner Abdallah al-Ta'a'ishi, who afterwards won fame as "the Khaleefah"; he was at that time employed as sorcerer by his tribe, and his life was spared owing to the representations of the legal experts who accompanied Zubair on his expeditions, with strict orders to restrain him if he was ever about to violate the precepts of the Koran.

About the time when relations were becoming strained between Zubair and the Sultan of Darfur, the former thought fit to affect the position of agent for the Khedive, and wrote to Cairo, laying his conquests at his master's feet, and requesting that some one be appointed to administer the newly conquered territories. This act he declares to have been dictated solely by loyalty; and it is the more surprising since in his correspondence with the Sultan of Darfur, he declares himself certain of victory on the ground of his Abbasid descent; for the Prophet Mohammed had prayed that the offspring of his uncle Abbas might always be victorious. Whatever motive this descendant of the Caliphs may have had for seeking to be a vassal of the Sultan, he obtained his request. On November 22, 1873, a missive arrived from Cairo, bestowing on him the title Bey, and investing him with the government of the new provinces, on condition of his furnishing a tribute of £15,000 annually, that matter being the chief concern of the home government.

Meanwhile the Sultan of Darfur had sent an army to recover Shaka. It was routed by Zubair, who then wrote a despatch to the Sultan formally demanding his abdication in favour of the Khedive and his deputy. The politics of Darfur were at this time not free from complications, owing to a disputed succession; but on this matter Nachtigal is better informed than Shoucair. The answer to Zubair's demand was a fresh army sent against him, which, he confesses, was sickened and disheartened by the cannibalism of the troops who represented Egypt. It was also routed by him, as presently another in which the Sultan Ibrahim himself took the field; Zubair, who had till then been defending Darfur, now assumed the offensive, and in a final battle, that of Menawashi, fought October 25, 1874, the Sultan was killed, and Darfur left undefended for Zubair to seize.

EGYPTIACA. BY JOSEPH OXFORD.

In the London Anthropological journal *Man* some months ago Mr. H. R. Hall discussed the question of the early use of iron in Egypt, the discovery of a piece of worked iron in sixteenth-dynasty deposits by Professor Petrie having carried its antiquity back very far, some 2,000 years sooner than, as far as we know at present, it was used in Europe. It may be noted that in 1837 some wrought iron was discovered in the great pyramid, and 20 years ago M. Gaston Maspero found iron in a fifth-dynasty pyramid. Professor Montelius's view, that iron was unknown in Egypt until about 1500 B.C., is now shown to be untenable. Probably the whole subject will be exhaustively treated in M. Chantre's great work, "Recherches Anthropologiques en Egypte," which has been published a few weeks since.

If iron was known in Egypt 2,000 years before any specimen of its remains found in Europe can reasonably be dated, it is very curious now that we know that in very early times intercourse between Egypt and Crete was frequent. It is not because all remnants of iron have perished in the moist soil of Europe, because we are aware from Homer that at the time of the Trojan War iron was new and scarce was iron, that a piece of the metal formed a prize at the games held at the funeral of Patroclus.

In view of the fact that the completion of the great Barrage at Assouan has submerged beneath the Nile the temple of Augustus at Philae, Herr Borchardt gives in the "Jahrbuch Arch." for 1903 a description of the ruin as excavated in 1895-6.

It was a tetrastyle prostyle with a cella, probably lighted from the roof. A broad range of steps connected the temple with the entrance court, which was entered from the city gate, and contained a base of an altar or statue. An inscription gives the date of the dedication of the temple as 11, B.C. It must have been commenced some time after 26 B.C., because the somewhat egotistical inscription of C. Gallus, of that date, had the stone upon which the text was cut utilised for the foundations.

The materials used are chiefly from Nubian quarries, and the architectural forms were simple, based upon Egyptian styles. The efforts made at a later date to repair damage caused by an earthquake are interesting to architects. The article contains 26 illustrations and is the final work upon the subject, the edifice now being submerged.

A few months ago the *Egyptian Gazette* published a summary of M. Raymond Weil's researches as to representation and inscriptions relating to the very earliest dynasty Pharaohs in the Sinai Peninsula. He has now published a further specimen of these archaic reliefs from the Wady Magherah close to the other inscriptions of Mersekha and of Zoser of perhaps the first dynasty.

Like the other Sinai reliefs it delineates in one tableau the monarch striking a kneeling Asiatic with a mace, and duplicate carved representations of the Pharaoh walking, one bearing the white, and the other the red crown of Egypt. The hawk name "Neb-maat" is given. If this relief is of any chronological value it is as perhaps indicative from its juxtaposition and similarity of style to its duplicates of Mersekha and Zoser that these two kings were not far separate in date from Seneferu.

There is moreover reason now to think that Egyptian wars in the Sinaitic peninsula were waged before the historic dynasties, not only by the followers of Horus, but by that demi-god himself. For the great inscription at the temple of Umbos relating to Aroeria, or Horus, says, "He it was who struck down the barbarians of Sinai in his form of Sopt." That is the Horus of the Arabic Nome, the nearest Egyptian province to Sinai.

An Italian scholar, Signor G. Vitelli, is devoting himself to publishing the more complete of the many Greek papyri now preserved in Italian Museums. His essays upon them appear, from time to time, in the archaeological journal *Atene e Roma*. In 1903 he edited therein, with commentary, a papyrus from Ashmunen, with ancient Hieroglyphs, containing a contract relative to a loan of 500 drachmas for 5 months, at an annual interest of 12 per cent. The security offered is the renewal of a mortgage which had been received as security for the previous loans. The document is dated early in A.D. 109.

This year Mr. Vitelli publishes a curious fragment of a treatise entitled *επι τα ενδον*; it gives the mystic signification of involuntary movements of the body and states the god to be propitiated in each case. Whether the deities in question really relieved the ancient sufferers from diseases allied to "St. Vitus's Dance" is a matter for medical men to consider. The somewhat obliterated text of four columns of writing, unfortunately, only are preserved.

A third papyrus is also very interesting; it sets forth a contract between an official termed an *αγγελος* of Ithion Sesymbothis, and the managers of a troupe of pantomimists. Signor Vitelli prints four other fragmentary papyri, two of them letters to a Governor of the Apollonopolite nome, similar to so many documents published by the "Egypt Exploration Fund." Professor Goodspeed of Chicago has given in the journal of the "Hellenic Society" of London some fragments of a Greek hexameter poem from a papyrus obtained in Cairo four years ago. The text mentions Arsinoe, daughter of Ptolemy I., and cannot be earlier than his reign.

I have received by the kind courtesy of the author, M. Theodor Reinach, his *Bulletin Epigraphique* of new Greek inscriptions published in 1901-2 and 3. Those for Egypt are

necessarily in many cases the same as those published last winter by M. Teymour de Ricci in his Corpus of recently discovered Greek texts from Egypt relating to Roman times. M. Reinach gives in full the long text from Memphis, which Professor Maspero edited in the "Annals" of the Cairo Museum, vol. II. 285. Professor Sayce has his version printed in the "Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology" five Greek inscriptions that were brought from Egypt several years ago by Mr. G. W. Fraser. They are of interest because one from near Minieh proved that a Greek garrison was stationed there early in Ptolemaic times. It is a dedication "to King Ptolemy and Arsinoe Philadelphus by the commandant and the troops under him." It must date between 277 and 270 B. C., that is, between the marriage of Arsinoe and her deceased. Another of the inscriptions is from Sebennytus and shows there was a temple of Herakles there in the Greek period.

A third record is from the quarry at Tehna, north of Minieh, and is another monument denoting the presence of the III. Cyrenaica legion, which had been in Judea during Hadrian's Jewish war, in Egypt. It reads, "For the safety and victory of the Emperor Domitian Caesar Augustus Germanicus, to Zeus the supreme, a vow is made by Titus Egnatius Thibarianus centurion of the III. Cyrenaica legion at the quarries of the place from which the pavement of the city of Alexandria has come."

In the *Revue Archéologique* this year, vol. I. p. 374-81, M. Salomon Reinach published a new statuette of Aphrodite in the possession of M. Dattari of Cairo. It is one more of the numerous specimens of fairly executed copies of Greek masterpieces which appear to have been executed by Greek artists in Egypt, who doubtless found a ready sale for these replicas among their wealthy compatriots there.

The statuette which unfortunately wants both the head and feet is just 1 foot high, and is closely allied in design to the Aphrodite of the celebrated "Aphrodite and Eros" of the Vatican. This is a well-known type of the goddess wherein the drapery supported by the right hand covers the right leg and loins, passing upwards over the left arm.

There are several other copies of the group extant, or of the goddess alone, that of the Vatican dating from A. D. 150. The Dattari statuette carries back the date of the original which it represents so as to make it reasonable to regard it as dating from the 4th Century B. C. Probably the first statue was by Praxiteles it resembles the Cnidus Aphrodite, and M. Reinach gives reasons for thinking the original was a Praxitelean work in bronze erected at Thespia.

It appears that another replica of what must have been a celebrated statue of Aphrodite also emanated from Egypt. This is the exquisite torso representing the goddess in the act of losing her sandal, now in the museum of the Duke of Arenburg, for M. J. de Mot, who has for the first time illustrated it by photography, tells us it came from the neighbourhood of Alexandria. This type of the deity was common among statuettes both of stone and bronze and many examples may be found in the more complete collections of copies of ancient statuary. The Numismatic Museum in Brussels possesses a splendid specimen in bronze, and one of the finest examples has just been published in M. de Ridder's catalogue of the De Clerc ancient bronzes, Figure 91.

There are two forms illustrative of the motive, one in which the body is balanced upon the right foot with no other support, another where the left hand rests upon a vase, or some similar object. M. de Mot's photograph of the Alexandrian specimen may be found in the *Revue Archéologique* 1903. II. p. 10.

The Remington

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UNDER THE MOSQUITO NET.

A word of thanks is due to the Editor for improving these papers by dividing them into sections, and so not only making them more readable, but also relieving them from the appearance of incongruity which the passing abruptly from one subject to another of an entirely different nature is apt to cause them to assume. How one may begin to write on some "trifle light as air" and end by dealing with a most serious and difficult question can be easily understood by anyone who sits down quietly to think.

For unless the mind is trained to concentration it is no easy matter to think out fairly and squarely some of the problems which will present themselves in the most trivial matters of daily life and persistently cause you to wonder why this, that or the other. A question asked me a few days ago by a young Italian friend led me to review under the net a decision I had formed many years ago on the subject of his enquiry. Never let decisions on important points be final, but as occasion offers just reflect as to whether some fresh revelation should not cause you to modify your views and bring them more in harmony with what you may feel now to be nearer the truth. In other words, keep your mind open to conviction.

Now for the question. My friend abruptly asked me, apropos of nothing in particular, "What is the best religion?" I replied without hesitation, "I suppose you mean the best form of religion? If so I would say the one which best enables you to give expression to the highest aspirations of which your nature is capable. Don't trouble yourself about creeds and dogmas; select the form of worship you like best, but always remember that religion - true religion - is entirely untrammelled by its former details and is a thing quite apart from them."

It needs little thought to discover how easy it is to justify this position. One has only to reflect upon the variety that goes to make up harmony, and to carry the principle to the mind of man, to see at once that a form of religion acceptable to all is a sheer impossibility. And not only that, but so-called vital and fundamental doctrines which training and surroundings commend to one type of mind, are totally repugnant to others. I can think of no better example of variety in harmony than that furnished by a well-trained orchestra delighting the ear by the perfect blending of the different sounds from the instruments played upon.

But imagine for a moment that the trombone player conceived that his instrument was

the only real producer of true music, and blew his hardest regardless of the conductor's baton, while in his turn the big drummer thought that noise alone was music, and the shrill piccolo was heard now and then in the din. Where would be the harmony? Exactly where it is in much of what is called religion nowadays, - lost in discord.

If our friends who so vehemently contend that theirs is the only way of salvation would only give just a little time to the study of metaphysics, they would, I feel sure, soon see the force of what I am urging and we should be spared much of the demagoguing, intolerance, and bigotry so prevalent.

Not for one moment would I suggest that they should cease to preach the truth as it presents itself to them and to those who think with them. What I would say is simply this. Truth is many-sided, there are more ways to heaven than one, and the man who goes to nature and "looks up through nature to nature's God" may be as truly religious a man as he who is most active on church work.

Nor do I wish in any way to depreciate public worship. I am too deeply sensible of the value of collective, as well as individual, effort. Nothing is much more to be desired than the meeting together of God's children for united prayer and praise, and it is quite possible to join in a service the form of which one disapproves and to bear distasteful doctrines preached, and yet to come away with the feeling that it has been good to be there.

I hope what I have written may catch the eye of the writer of a most disgraceful letter which appeared a few days ago in a Cairo newspaper. Ignorance and intolerance are by no means confined to narrow-minded bigots, as this shameful effusion clearly shows. I hope it will be treated with the contempt it deserves, and that no one will be tempted to answer so vile an attack on the Bible. No one who appreciates the value of ancient literature, to say the least, could have penned such a letter, and only the crassest ignorance could have inspired it.

We live in the 20th century, but many people seem to imagine that while in science, art, and literature the world is constantly progressing, in religion no advance has been made, and that the old doctrines of the 19th and even the 18th centuries form the staple food that ministers serve out to their congregations nowadays. But in reality nothing could be more striking than the change that has taken place even within my own recollection.

Why do busy city men in London spare an hour every Thursday at the busiest time of the day to go to hear the minister at the City Temple and crowd the building to its utmost capacity? To hear a man who threatens them with "the wrath to come?" No! It is to listen to a preacher who is not afraid to entitle one of his sermons "The Agnosticism of Jesus," and who brings home the religion of daily life to them, making doctrine a very minor consideration.

The Chaplain of St. Mark's Church is another example of an enlightened Christian - man who is not afraid to place conduct before creed and character before doctrine.

By and by the influence of such men will tell even more than it does at the present day, and as the old and unprogressive minds pass away a newer and brighter era will open; one we must all hope, that will tend to bring great happiness to mankind. But it would be a pity if the great variety that goes to make up harmony were interfered with, and liberty to worship in the manner most acceptable to the individual were in any way curtailed.

A new light has been thrown on the North Sea outbreak by a sailor on board one of the Russian vessels. He alleges that several of his officers were sober. His statements have been entered in an affidavit, and will be produced at the inquiry.

Advertisement for Calvert's Carbollic Toilet Soap, Perspiration and Dust, and Calvert's Carbollic Ointment. Text describes the benefits of the soap and ointment for various ailments.

Large advertisement for Maple & Co. TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD LONDON ENGLAND. Largest and Most Convenient Furnishing Establishment in the World. Features include: The "Wingate" Suite, a wardrobe, a dressing chest, a table, a chair, and a desk. Text describes the quality and variety of goods available.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.
FRENCH OPINION.

The Paris *Matin* publishes the following appreciation of the debates in the Chamber of Deputies on the question of Egypt vis-à-vis the Anglo-French Agreement. The writer is M. H. Harlin, the well-known French publicist:—
Au cours de la discussion qu'a soulevée à la Chambre le traité franco-anglais, il a été beaucoup parlé de nos droits en Egypte, mais les orateurs ont négligé de se demander ce que peuvent valoir exactement des droits qu'on n'a pas l'intention ou la possibilité d'exercer.
Il faudrait s'habituer à ne pas faire, dans les cas semblables, du sentiment mais des affaires. Il faudrait considérer que, pour une nation, le droit n'existe réellement que quand il s'appuie sur la force. Autrement c'est un article de luxe dont on aurait tort de s'encombrer.
L'Allemagne, depuis longtemps, avait renoncé aux droits qu'elle prétendait avoir sur l'Alsace. Pourtant ces droits sont devenus très valables le jour où la force les a rendus tels.
En ce qui concerne l'Egypte, si, demain, les circonstances permettaient que nous nous y établissons à la place des Anglais, le fait que nous avons plus ou moins abandonné nos droits aujourd'hui serait sans aucune importance. Subitement, ces droits redevenaient incontestables et parfaitement légitimes.
Nous ne perdons pas grand chose, par conséquent, en cédant contre des avantages, si avantages il y a, quelque chose qui n'a qu'une valeur toute platonique. C'est faire de la politique pratique.
Le véritable sacrifice n'est pas celui auquel nous consentons actuellement, c'est celui que nous avons fait, le cœur léger, quand nous nous repoussâmes la proposition de l'Angleterre nous offrant d'occuper l'Egypte de compte à demi.

Alors nous fûmes imprévoyants et vraiment insoucieux de nos droits. Mais il s'agissait, pour l'opposition, d'accomplir un acte très important, qui était d'embaier un ministre. Et le ministère a été embaïé. Ce résultat, on en conviendra, présentait un bien plus grand intérêt que notre participation à l'occupation de l'Egypte.

SONNET.
BY BARONESS DE MALORTIE.

O Eastern twilight whisper no more tales
Of days departure—or how borne away:
Though all the desert sand is red as blood,
Reflected from that glorious display
Beyond the clouds, which curtain off the west:
Yea silent hour, what would you say to me,
With earth's Redeemtion biazon'd in the sky,
And round aboutmy feet—Ah! I reverie—
Can my soul seek its peace, as this first breeze
Shakes all the tassell'd branches into song,
Or while I listen will my heart find ease—
Albeit I worship as I walk along,
Until this throbbing life is in the grave,
But there, the feather'd palms bend low and
[wave.]

A BELGIAN CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE CONGO FREE STATE.

The *XVme Siècle* of Brussels publishes a long letter from its special correspondent at Boma, which, after various attacks on Dr. Bacari, the Italian Commissioner of Emigration, who alleges that an attempt was made to poison him by Congo officials in order to prevent his sending in an unfavourable report to his Government, says: "Notwithstanding this, the State has thought well to send an Italian Inspector of State to the Congo! It is free to do so, but I think it has made a mistake if it thinks it will gain any advantage by doing so. The advantage will be very small, and certainly nothing to compare with the many inconveniences which will result, the chief among which will be the very strong discontent of the Belgians, rightly indignant that in a country where they have done so much a stranger should be set over them, as if a suitable Inspector of State could not be found in their ranks. And above all, to choose an Italian, when out of 20 Italians employed in the Free State 19 at the least are ignorant, and idle, and do nothing. The situation with regard to this is, then, bad. I affirm that if the State does not change its line of action, the moment after the English campaign, and after the campaign of the American missionaries and the Italian campaign, there will be a Belgian campaign against the Congo, and this will be the finishing touch."

RUSSIA'S AIMS.

STRIKING GERMAN MILITARY COMMENT.

An article in the "Year Book of the German Army and Navy" tries to justify the ever-increasing outlay on the land and sea forces of Germany by drawing attention to the dangers which threaten Germany from the side of Russia. In fact, Russia is said to be intent on carrying out three separate ideas: firstly, Russia wishes to seize Constantinople; secondly, Russia hopes to unite all the Slav races; and, thirdly, Russia hopes to be able to seize from Germany all that part of Eastern Prussia which extends as far as the mouth of the Vistula. The writer of the article referred to regards war as unavoidable between Germany and Russia, and favours such a war during the lifetime of the Emperor of Austria, and while Russia is involved in its present difficulties. The *Russ* says that Germany would find a war with Russia a very dangerous pastime, especially as the German military critic confesses that Russia's strength in Europe has been scarcely touched or affected by the war with Japan.

A writer in the United States was being shaved by a negro barber. "Your razor's very blunt," he said, as the lethal instrument scraped raspily over his chin. "Yes, sar," replied the barber, apologetically, "Yes, sar, it is. Vurry blunt, sar. I was out last night, sar, wid de boys." It's the simple pleasures of the poor that keep down the census returns of the States.

THE STATE OF HELOUAN.
TANZIM INDIFFERENCE.

APPEAL TO LORD CROMER.

The dissatisfaction of the inhabitants of Helouan at the indifference and neglect of the Tanzim Department of the Public Works Ministry has for some time past been increasing. Letters, complaints, etc., seem to have no effect on that Department, and it has consequently been decided to send a deputation from the chief residents of Helouan to Lord Cromer so that they may lay their grievances before his Lordship and explain the way that important and delightful health resort is treated by the Tanzim officials and the Local Commission, for up till now not one of the just grievances of the residents of Helouan has received any attention on the part of the responsible authorities.

EGYPTIAN IRRIGATION.

General Fischer, writing in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* on Indian water supply and irrigation policy, denounces the Irrigation Commission for having done absolutely nothing to promote irrigation and prevent famines. Perhaps the most interesting part of his paper is the following project for the irrigation of Egypt:—

"No doubt much, very much, has been done in Egypt for irrigation, but it is very doubtful whether more might not have been done with its many natural advantages and its abundant water-supply, and far more economically. For instance, if the outlet of the Victoria Nyanza Lake had been raised only half a yard, sufficient water could have been easily stored in that basin to supply the whole country with water, and to maintain a good navigable canal throughout its entire length, with a branch down to the Red Sea; then would there have been no occasion to construct any of those large dams in different parts of the country for supplying water to the lands here and there, but the whole might easily have been made into one grand project, and so reduce the cost of maintenance and establishments.

The drainage of the sudd might have been effected at the same time by cutting through the upper cataraets, and a very large extent of land recovered for cultivation immediately under the Victoria Nyanza Lake, having the cheapest facilities of access to all the markets of the world. Such a work would probably greatly help to supply Lancashire with cotton in a more certain manner than America is ever likely to do.

"UNEXPURGATED."

A writer in the *Bystander* mentions two entries in a catalogue of a second-hand dealer which are very suggestive: "The Bell," by Zola. *Unexpurgated*, 11s. The same, *Unexpurgated*, 1s. 6d."

THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA

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Veteran of four wars.
Shod a horse when 99 years old.
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Witness in a land suit at the age of 110 years.
Believes *Peru-na* the greatest remedy of the age for catarrhal diseases.

from the grave of General Andrew Jackson, which has been carried by him ever since. Mr. Brock is a dignified old gentleman, showing few signs of decrepitude. His family Bible is still preserved, and it shows that the date of his birth was written 115 years ago. Surely a few words from this remarkable old gentleman, who has had 115 years of experience to draw from, would be interesting as well as profitable. A lengthy biographical sketch is given of this remarkable old man in the *Waco Times-Herald*, December 4, 1898. A still more pretentious biography of this, the oldest living man, illustrated with a double column portrait, was given the readers of the *Dallas Morning News*, dated December 11, 1898, and also the *Chicago Times Herald* of same date. This centenarian is an ardent friend of *Peru-na*, having used it many years. In speaking of his good health and extreme old age, Mr. Brock says:

"After a man has lived in the world as long as I have, he ought to have found out a great many things by experience. I think I have done so."
"One of the things I have found out to my entire satisfaction is the proper thing for ailments that are due directly to the effects of the climate. For 115 years I have withstood the changeable climate of the United States."

"I have always been a very healthy man, but of course subject to the little ailments which are due to sudden changes in the climate and temperature. During my long life I have known a great many remedies for coughs, colds and diarrhoea."

"As for Dr. Hartman's remedy *Peru-na*, I have found it to be the best, if not the only, reliable remedy for these affections. It has been my standby for many years, and I attribute my good health and extreme old age to this remedy."

"It exactly meets all my requirements. It protects me from the evil effects of sudden changes; it keeps me in good appetite; it gives me strength; it keeps my blood in good circulation. I have come to rely upon it almost entirely for the many little things for which I need medicine."

"When epidemics of the grippe first began to make their appearance in this country I was a sufferer from this disease."

"I had several long sieges with the grippe. At first I did not know that *Peru-na* was a remedy for this disease. When I heard that the grippe was epidemic catarrh, I tried *Peru-na* for the grippe and found it to be just the thing."

In a later letter dated January 21, 1900, Mr. Brock writes: "I am well and feeling as well as I have for years. The only thing that bothers me is my sight. If I could see better I would walk all over the farm and it would do me good. I would not be without *Peru-na*."

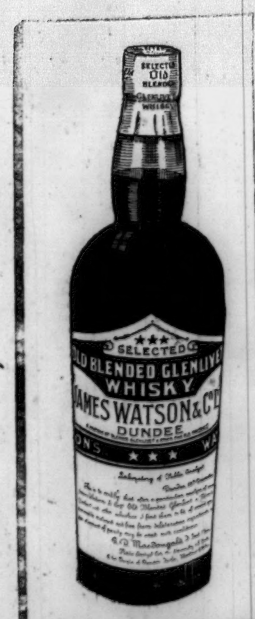
Yours truly,
Isaac Brock.

For a free book on catarrh, address The *Peru-na* Medicine Co., Columbus, O. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of *Peru-na*, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

For special directions everyone should read "THE LIFE OF LIFE," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. *Peru-na* is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings. Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. HARTMAN and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A. The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt:—
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Our London Letter.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, November 11.

In the regrettable absence of the Prime Minister from the Guildhall Banquet, the Foreign Secretary was the only member of the Cabinet who could adequately take his place. Ever since the first burst of premature enthusiasm over Mr. Balfour's Southampton statement faded away, there has been a growing suspicion that British diplomacy has suffered signal discomfiture over the North Sea outrage, that the "settlement" has settled nothing, and that Russian brutality and insolence have triumphed all along the line. How far the suspicion has been a just one can only be proved by events, wherefore Ministers must not be surprised if the public are not yet wholly satisfied as to the desirability of taking the vindication of British honour and the avenging of British blood out of British hands. Since, however, the Government have elected to appear as litigants before an international tribunal, we must accept the situation and await the result. In the meantime, we are bound to admit that Lord Lansdowne makes out a better case—in theory and, so to say, on paper—than was generally believed to exist for the action of the Government. The public have been in doubt about two points: first, whether the officers detained as witnesses were not merely men of straw, selected precisely because they could give no information of any real value; and, secondly, whether, in the event of culpability being proved, either they, or their Admiral, or anybody would ever be punished. That doubt has been strengthened by the swaggering of the Russian Press, and, we are bound to add, by the Tsar's latest telegram to Admiral Rozhdestvensky and the reported protestation of that officer. Lord Lansdowne now states that the Government have received a distinct assurance that the officers detained are those actually implicated, and, further, that if, from the investigation, other officers are found to have been culpable they, too, will be punished.

and thus leaving the streets free to the business man. By next year the County Council steamboats may be running, and if the powers at Springfield could be induced to lend their costly fleet to the Chief Magistrate something more might result.

Whatever may be the case with the ordinary railways, the electric railways of England seem to have little to learn from America judging by the latest achievement of the "Tropenny Tube." The record has just been established of despatching thirty-one trains an hour from each end of the system, i.e., from the Bank and Shepherd's Bush. This is at the rate of one train in less than two minutes. In actual working it is believed to be a world's record, having regard to the fact that the trains were despatched from one platform. The New York elevated railway claims to have a two-minute service; but it is declared by experts that the achievement of the London tube has never been equalled on the American line.

The applications for membership of the London Stock Exchange with the object of forestalling the new rules which, if approved, come into operation in a few weeks, yesterday numbered forty-one. It is fully realised that under the limitations imposed by the new rules a seat on the Stock Exchange will become very valuable.

On the New York Exchange the method now to be adopted in London is in vogue, and seats there fetch from £12,000 up to as much as £20,000 in brisk times. It is not likely that anything like these figures will be obtained in London, because in New York the membership does not exceed about 1,000, whereas in London it is about 4,700, and may increase further, though only to a limited extent.

At the Trocadero the pros and cons of Channel tunnels were again thrashed out at the monthly dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce. The real objection is not, of course, any difficulty in preventing invasion through the tunnel, but the line of supply which it would afford to an enemy who had landed successfully by sea and seized the entrance. This danger necessitates either holding the tunnel by a fortress as impregnable as Gibraltar or bringing our Army up to the level of those on the Continent. Yet it is difficult to see why it is beyond the resource of science to flood the tunnel in case of having to abandon the opening, or to mine it so heavily as to make it useless as a line of supply.

Dorset automobilists are agitating for an alteration of their present registration letters, "B. F.," and at the county council meeting at Dorchester on Tuesday, Lord Portman presiding, a letter was read from the Automobile Club on the subject.

Colonel Goodden stated that many owners objected to this unfortunate combination. The county had lost a large sum in fees, many owners preferring to have their cars registered in Somerset, Hampshire, and London rather than in Dorset, where people had a great objection to "B. F." Some owners even preferred to keep the registration letters of the places where the cars were made.

It was understood that the Local Government Board would be willing to give them other letters if they applied, and it was decided that application should at once be made to get the obnoxious letters changed.

A big demonstration was expected at the funeral of Dan Leno, but that actually seen surpassed all expectations. It was an astonishing tribute to the personal popularity of the most compelling comedian of his age. A crowd of tens of thousands to watch his progress to the grave, proofs of tender memory from every side, and a Canon to pronounce a eulogy of his genius!

Captain Vetro, a young American gentleman, dined alone at the Queen's Hotel, Leicester-square, on Saturday evening, in the presence of a few specially-invited guests. The menu was probably unique:—

Paris green.
Strychnine.
Blue indigo.
Phosphorus.
Atropine.

It was all very simple. Each plate contained its deadly burden of brilliant green and blue and white powders. One after the other Captain Vetro partook of each, missing none, but deploring that he had been unable to secure certain other things owing to the stringency of the law controlling the sale of poisons in this country. Medical experts marvelled at the demonstration. Every dish was severely tested, and the admission was freely made that enough poison had been swallowed to kill a regiment of ordinary mortals. Captain Vetro has come to England to give demonstrations in the leading medical schools and colleges. Acids he does not take, but from the effects of any other poison he is immune. An unpleasant taste in the mouth after masticating the phosphorus is all that remains him of the feast.

At a recently opened ladies' club, a lady expert in billiards has been engaged, and by

many members it is supposed that billiard-marking opens up a new career for women. Anyone, however, who has frequented ladies' clubs is aware that the lady billiard-marker has been in evidence for years, for the excellent expert that the young and nice-looking male reason would be as certain to provoke flirtation as would the lady marker in a man's club. And, further, the timid lady novice would be frightened away from the billiard-room altogether by the presence of a skilled male exponent.

Calendar of Coming Events.

- ALEXANDRIA.**
- November.
- Sat. 19 St. Andrew Football Club v. "Signalers" 2nd Royal Becks Mustapha parade ground. 8.30 p.m.
- Abbas Helmy Theatre. *Carmen*, 9 p.m.
- Alhambra Theatre. *Retour de Castille* Italian opera company in *Manon Lescaut* 9.15 p.m.
- Thee des Casanis. *Massearin's Menagerie*, 9 p.m.
- Sun. 20 Abbas Helmy Theatre. *La Forza del Destino*, 4 p.m. *Mignon*, 9 p.m.
- Alhambra Theatre. *Educazioni di Sorrento*, 4 p.m. *Hamlet*, 9 p.m.
- Thurs. 14 Abbas Helmy Theatre. *Aida*, in aid of Inter-national Employees Society. 9 p.m.
- Fri. 25 Alderson's Garden. *Versay Entertainment*. 4 p.m.
- December.
- Sat. 3 Abbas Hotel. A. L. M. & D. S. Concert. 9 p.m.
- CAIRO.**
- November.
- Sat. 19 Khedivial Opera House. Debut of M. Bilvain. 9 p.m.
- Theatre des Nouveautés. Variety Entertainment. 9.30 p.m.
- Trocadero. Variety Entertainment. 9.30 p.m.
- Sun. 20 Zoological Gardens. Performance by Band of R. A. Infantry in afternoon.
- Mon. 21 Meeting of Bagheh Lodge No. 51, at Masonic Hall, Boulac-road. 9 p.m.
- Wed. 23 Masonic Hall. Irish Lodge No. 48 9 p.m.
- Sat. 26 Meeting of Bagheh Mark Lodge No. 510, at Masonic Hall, Boulac-road. 9 p.m.
- December.
- Fri. 3 Mens House. Gymkhana.
- Sat. 10 Khedivial Horticultural Society Show. K. S. C. grounds. First Winter Races. 2 p.m.
- Wed. 21 K. S. C. grounds. First Winter Races. 2nd day. 2 p.m.

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NOTICE.
The Editor of the Egyptian Gazette will be pleased to receive communications dealing with matters of local interest, for publication.
L'EGYPTIAN GAZETTE est en vente dans les rues de Caïre tous les soirs, à 7h. 30, excepté les dimanches et jours fériés.